SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1881.

Amusements To-day.

Academy of Music-Carnen, Matines, Ashey's Park Theatre-St J'Etste fiel, Marines, American Institute-Industrial Exhibition. Aquerlam-10th st. and Handway, Matthee. Bijon Opera House. The basic Courner. Matines. Booth's Phentre-Camille, Rathes. II not Il's Museum Brighway and Street Daly's Theatre-The Paring Regiment Malines, tr. ad Opera House-Revolate, Malines, Globe Dime Museum, 128 Howery Baverly's Nible's Gordon-The World Malines Haverly's 1-5th St. Thentre-Fox on the Bristol. Haverly's Edia Nt. Theatre-Follow in the Manne.

Marchy's Edia Nt. Theatre-Holmstill. Maines.

Med sen Square Thombs-Homeraids. Estima.

New Eheatre Comique-Tir Majir.

New Francisco Ministral--Disastery and 19th st. Mat.

Mindland Theatre-Pairson. Maines.

Michard Theatre-Pairson. Maines. Thatt. Theater Die Flode teams Tony Pester's The Lee Veller The Casinu-Le Voyage en Suita. Mattace. Union Square Thematre. Camille. Windse Thentre-Drawn Crankett Melines.

Guiteau's Trial.

The cross-examination of GUITEAU was concluded yesterday. He seemed exhausted, was full of objections, frequently declined to answer, and, as on the previous days of his examination, often showed anger and indignation, especially when his act was spoken of as a murder. When Lawyer PORTER asked him if he was insane, he replied that that was a question for the experts and the jury to decide. When questioned as to the defence being grounded on the plea of insanity, he replied that his defence was that it was the Deity's act, not his. He toldhow he followed GARPIELD in the street the night before the assassination, and averred that when he saw GARFIELD and BLAINE walking together in intimate converse that night it confirmed his opinion that BLAINE was using the President to destroy the Stalwarts. He held BLAINE morally responsible for GARFIELD's death. He clung to his inspiration theory, and declared that he was predestined from the foundation of the world to do that act.

Dr. Hall of Columbus testified that when he saw the prisoner in Ohlo, three or four years ago, he thought him a lunatic.

The next important witnesses will be the experts on insanity who have been studying GUITEAU with extraordinary interest for days past. Mr. Scoville told the experts who are to testify for the defence to be ready in court to-day.

The Stalwart Revel.

Our observant and sagacious friend, Col McClune of Philadelphia, has been to Washington, and what he sees there doesn't please him. He finds the whole gang of Stalwart politicians gathered around President An-THUR as if certain of his favor; and he fears that the old games of public robbery and Imperialism may be played over again during the next three years, with the sanction and support of the cautious and long-headed man who is now in command of the Administration.

Of course, the Stalwarts swarm about ARTHUR. They like him and he likes his friends. He must be very ignorant of human nature who has suppose i that the new President was going to turn his back roughly on his old comrades. Gen. ARTHUR is not that sort of a statesman.

But it requires a long stretch of fancy to or cracks a neat joke with EFFIGY SARGENT. or allows BARCOCK of the old Whiskey Ring to bid him good morning, he is therefore going to give over to that sort of cattle the control of the Executive Department, with a free swing at the surplus cash in the

Treasury. a successful Administration. Two things | eight cruising vessels are the chief of are principally requisite. The first is that since they are to cost zeven-eighths of the it shall be supremely honest; the second is centire amount proposed. But, though dethat it shall have no tendency toward a would-be Emperor, no silent man on horseback, no dull and cunning money getter with a cigar in his lips, lurking in the shrubbery about the White House so long as CHESTER A. ARTHUR holds the power to admit him or to keep him out.

About the third term we have not felt much anxiety since ARTHUR was sworn in. What is the third term to him? He is much more likely to desire a second term for himself than a third for the ambitious and lowsouled soldier whom the Republican party has twice so emphatically rejected.

Mr. Kirkwood's Report.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior is singularly silent in regard to the scandal connected with the Central Pacific Railroad examination last summer. Mr. Kirkwood does not seem to know that the officer whom he ignorantly calls "Commissioner of Railroads" is by law designated properly "Auditor of Railroad Accounts," to describe his special duties. All he says on a subject which a few months ago excited very general public attention is in the following words:

"Two inspection trips have been made during the year for the purpose of examining the properties and accounts of the several sub-plized railroads-one of the by the then Commissioner the means Auditor) extending from April 20 to June 18, 1881, and the other by the brookkeeper temp early in charge of the effect exter-ing from August 18 to October 7, 1881."

Mr. KIRKWOOD does not tell the public how these two examinations, one on the heels of the other, came to be made in a single year. He suppresses the important fact that FRENCH, the late Auditor, went to San Francisco last spring ostensibly to examino the Central Pacific Italicoad accounts, but really, as was shown by subse quent developments, in the interest of that corporation. His treachery was so conspicuous that Mr. KIRKWOOD was compelled to take the office out of his hands by suspending him under the Civil Tenure act.

FRENCH ought to have been removed and disgraced on the spot or pursued criminally unless his offence was technically nothin more than a breach of trust. That have luded with HUNTINGTON and became the Instrument of the Central Pacific Ring wamade clear by Huntington's notorious despatch to Syanfour in London, dated ten days before it was seemingly written by Protection.

The second examination, by the bookkee, er, was ordered and made to test the accuracy of FRENCH's previous statements. because the department had lost all confit ace in that person, both as an officer and as a man. The inquiry is quite natural, in Vi w of these facts, why Mr. Kinkwood for one to lay the whole truth becore the President, who had come into office since XI SHIEFE.

Why should a man who had grossly be traved the trust which the Government had rep : ed in hi a be allowed to go unwhipped of justice, and be treated with forbearance, wheat, if half the charges against him be true, he ought to be cracking stone in a pen-

Robbery and rascallty are made easy by

departments will allow their subordinates who corruptly prostitute the confidence reposed in them, to go out of office when detected in crime, without even being arraigned before the bar of public opinion, to say nothing of being legally prosecuted, embezziement and other felonies will necessarily become common. Mr. Kirkwood has extended to FRENCH a toleration which he in no sense deserved, and has compromised himself by that act.

Valuable Abuse.

The Star route people, perhaps inadvertently, have come out very strongly in favor of Mr. RANDALL as the leader of the minority in the House of Representatives. Ever since the Democracy obtained controi of the House of Representatives on the tidal wave of 1874, it has been the good fortune of SAMUEL J. RANDALL to have the bitter enmity of all the organized gangs of public plunderers that infested the Capitol. This circumstance has made it impossible for honest Democrats to dispute Mr. RAN-DALL's leadership on more than one oceasion when, for a variety of reasons, some of them were well inclined to do so. The Star route people are now taking their turn in building up Mr. RANDALL's strength in the House and his consequence with the

country. Why do these men, just at this particular juncture, open their batteries upon the ex-Speaker? It is because a very few honest Republicans, united with the Democrats have it in their power to order an investigation which would disclose not merely the corruption of the Ring, but the means by which they have thus far escaped trial in the courts of the District. Mr. RANDALL is their natural enemy, and as the undisputed and accepted leader of the powerful minority in the House he might be able to make it extremely uncomfortable for them. Their judgment as to the best way to pre vent Mr. RANDALL's leadership is very different from ours.

The Navy.

The chief feature of this year's annual report of the Secretary of the Navy is the Advisory Board's proposal to build thirty eight new unarmored vessels, of various sizes, from first-rates down to gunboats, besides sundry rams and torpedo boats, at a total expense of nearly thirty million

dollars. In this project the Board is not unanimous. Naval officers differ as to the proper character of the ships of the future. But i must be conceded that, while the minority persistently refused to sign the majority report, they do not totally disagree with their brethren. They would make the two first-rates of 300 tons less displacement each, and would give them single instead of double decks; they have a different the ory on the usefulnes of poop cabins in onclass of the proposed vessels; they do not agree with the majority regarding certain proposed types of vessels outside of the cruisers. These are slight matters. But when they refuse to assent to steel as the material for constructing the eighteen new vessels of the first and second rates, they take Issue with the majority on a funda mental point. A dezen years ago stee would not have been thought of; a dozyears hence there will probably be no doubt as to its relative advantages and disadvantages. But just now the matter is in dis pute. There are differences, also, about the hattane more advised by the main report, adopt the views of the majority, and to vot the first installment for the new navy There are several reasons why this body may not rush to do so. In the flest place the proposed new fleet consists of thirty eight cruisors, five rams, five torpede gun bonts, ten cruising torpedo bonts, and ten The way is easy for Gen. Anthun to make | harbor torpodo beats. Of these the thirtysigned for aggressive warfare, they are to third term of Grantism. There must be no be unarmored, and only two are to have as much as fifteen knots speed, while more than half of them-the twenty fourth-rate wooden gunboats-are to be content with ten knots. A naval vessel cannot sacriffed everything to speed. like a passenger vessel and the proportion of merchant steamers that can do better than fifteen knots is

> of the future is likely to provoke some dis sent from those who demand swifter vessels In the second place, the scheme of Judge HUNT comes at an unfortunate moment The recent increase in the cost of provisions increases the current estimates of all the departments which have to supply them; notably the War, the Navy, and the Interior Departments. The Pension Bureau has come down upon Congress for a regular appropriation of \$100,000,000, and a deficien appropriation of \$20,000,000; and even wit the speedy repeal of the Arrears act, obligations have already been contracted that mortgage the revenues of the Government

for years to come.

really very small indeed. Still, this far

from will ambition in speed for our ships

In the third place, Congress will ask how it is that, with more than three hundred millions spent upon the ravy since the war, there is nothing to show, as a cruising fleet except twenty-one existing wooden vesseland eleven others that can only be made available by extraordinary repairs and expenditures. Of course there are the regular pay, provisioning, and clothing of the navy to be provided for; but this requires only small part of the third of a billion dollars spent in time of peace on a navy which now appears to be of no use whatever in a war with a first-class maritime power, and which must be increased from twenty-one existing and thirty-two possible cruisers to seventy at a cost, without including the repair now required, of \$29,607,000, in order to get the navy on sluply a peace footing. When war breaks out, our new fleet, it is admitted, would have to be supplemented by armored vessels, both for offence and defence.

Judge Huxy's Board, being composed of naval officers, discussing only technical points, did not ask where the lest and stolen millions and hundreds of millions are. But Congress most ask the question, and before authorizing a dollar of new expenditure must have a mole guarantees that the money shall not fall into the hands of shamelepublic plunderers.

"A Hard Word, but it is There."

GUITHAU dies his like to have his preneditated killing of Procident Gangienn alled murder. When Judge Porter asked m on Weshinday if he contemplated his detim's removal otherwise than by murde no replied angelly, "No, sir. I do not like the word moreler,"

GUITEAU process to talk of "removing the President." Murder is a hard word, as Judge Porress responded, while removal is a much more agreeable one, Guirray thinks.

In his proference for soft and ambiguous terms to describe his acts, and his hatred of the barsh and true ones. GUITEAU, however, is by no means alone among men. We found out long ago that malefactors are this indirect countenance. If the heads of | thus sensitive. Thieves of low and high de-

gree feel insulted if they are called thieves. Rascals do not like to be so termed. Peter Funks are irritated if they are spoken of as such. If a newspaper calls them what they really are, they are disgusted with its coarse ness, its scurrillty shocks their taste, and its vulgarity is extremely offensive to them.

Still, we must say with Judge Porter, ' know you do not like the word; it is a hard word; but it is there." When we use language we try to select that which best expresses our meaning.

The Young Editor Tackles Gen. Grant. The young editor who has charge of the newspaper that used to belong to JAY GOULD, while that gentleman was a Republican and before he became a Democrat and transferred his sympathy and capital to the World, has never been very friendly to Gen. GRANT. He once published what GRANT regarded as a threat of his assassination. In the early part of November the Tribune contained a letter from Washington, which, according to an interview published originally in the Sunday Mercury, and republished everywhere else, on being shown to GRANT, drew from him the following highly interesting statement:

"During the past six weeks certain friends of the re been to me repeatedly to ask my good offices to intercede for them with President Arrius. These gentiomen said that the Dalans people desired to place them selves in harmony with the President, as they had been with Mr. Gauriero. In case this could be done, they are rendy to desert the Half Breed flag, and to give the Ad ministration their most cordial and hearty support. It was a complete surrender-unconditional, indeed. All that they wanted was to be recognized at Washington—that and a share of the loaves and fishes, I suppose. The details of this matter, if published, would be anything but agreeable to the paper that has lentits columns for Mr. Blank's assault upon the President and myself, and if the attack is repeated they are likely to be given to the public."

This has come to the eye of the young editor, and we find the following in the Tribune of yesterday:

"We are still without evidence that the alleged inter view was ever held. If it was, then Gen. Guart uttered some amozing threats regarding the Fritens, which we should be obliged to him if he would make good as promptly as possible."

The Trilane cannot be more impatient to learn the truth regarding these alleged statements than is The Sun. Formerly politicians were inclined to conduct themselve so that they might justly claim the approval of the journals of their party. It will be interesting to know whether a prominent journal of the present day is anxious to obtain the favor of the controlling party in return for a cordial and hearty support. Gen GRANT should not wait for another attack, but let him accept this friendly challenge and make the details he has refered to public as soon as possible.

A noticeable feature of Gen. RAUM's report is its list of killed and wounded among his ittle army of revenue officers. During the post five years the ensualties have been no ower than 92 in the various engagements be ween the illicit distillers on one side and the evenue officers and employees on the other. The large proportion of 28 killed to 64 wounded shows the desperate nature of these conflicts. So far as fighting is concerned, the Treasury service has been a more beligerent and deadly one than the Navy Department during the past

Nearly all of the members of the Kentucky Legislature, in response to popular sentiment have refused to accept free passes from the railroad companies. Now let us see what the Democratic Logislature of New York will do!

If there is no unforeseen obstacle, no unavoidable delay no unexpected contingency, no no latture of contractors, and no disappointment in their calculations, the engineers of the East River Bridge hazard the prediction that he structure will be completed some time next summer. There is nothing like caution in connection with a great efferprise like this.

There are more outrages on the Texas bank of the Rio Grande. Yet, strangely enough, is acknowledged that they are committee ago, when the plot against Mexico was going on, the four murders now reported would have republic, and loud cries would have gone up for Col. SHAFTER OF LIGHT, BULLIS to cross the

More remarkable, in some respects, than any of the proposed canals-Maryland, Florida, Fundy, Kraw, Kiel, Corinth, or Cape Cod-is the one now in contemplation across southern France, to connect the Atlantic Ocean with the Mediterranean. By its very terms, this project takes rank among canals of the first or interoceanic order; with the Sucz and Panama undertakings. It must also rank with them in the vast expense of construction. But is such a canal likely to pay for itself? That is the real question; and an affirmative answer will turn even the Iberian peninsula into an artificial island. like other tempting peninsulas of

By a vote of more than two to one, 169 against 83, the German Reichstag, on Thursday, rejected the appropriation for an economic council, regarding which BISMARCK had just made an urgent speech to prove it absolutely necessary. The Chancellor takes his defeats nowadays with better grace, barring an occasional threat to resign, than in the days when they were rarer.

IGNATIFFF's position and late are not enviable. Threatened constantly with assassination, he is now said to have incurred the anger of his imperial master also, by announcing the discomfiture of Nihitism at the very moment that Nicolat Sankowski was making his atterret upon the life of Gen. Tenganying. The Crar is apparently afraid either to stay at Gatchina or to return to St. Petersburg.

The British Government is now having a ost explorer agitation something like our own. though with much less reason. Their missing Arctic voyager is Mr. Lincon SMITH, whose favorite baunt is Franz Josef Land and the waters north of Spinnbergen. He went there again the past summer, on his amateur exploring tour, intending to return in the autumn; and he has not come back. There is a movement to send a search party after him partly from real anxiety, and partly, no doubt, in order to push forward Arctic explorations. Although Mr. Survit atoms to have been caught by the ice and frozen in for the winter, he had with him provisions enough for such an emergener, and probably will composer next year.

If DANFORD, the Kausas banker, escapes the naher in Caldwoll by giving up a part of his spoils, there are other communities in that Shite, also sufferers by his style of banking. that are getting ready for him. Public sentiment runs wholly with theldepositors; and as it s shown that In the last two years the bank has made a clear profit of \$20,000, all of which DAN-Find has porketed, it is not surprising that the Kanese men are angry. His treatment is likely to be a good resson, to frontier bankers at least.

It is sometimes said that ministers do not see enough of life outside of the pulpit and the study; that they run in rute and become rusty. This charge capact be made against the Rev. H. NEWMAN WHIGHT, who was yesterday ordained and installed as postor of the Browns ville Congregational Courch, in New Lots, Long Island. As an Ephsopalian he preached seven years in Vermont, walking twenty miles each Sunday, and preaching three times. Then he became a Methodist and preached in Northfield, L. L. where he was accused of arson, arrested, discharged, threatened with death, and fluxly was a neassable triumph over his oppo-

nents. He now has decided to be a Congrega tionalist. If experience teaches, the Rev. Mr. WRIGHT must be wise.

There are many sorts of men. Some are truly good. For example, the Archdeacon of Cincinnati, Richard Smith, Others are so strongly in sympathy with goodness that they love to contemplate it, and have unbounded confidence in its influence. Others love it, but doubt its efficacy. This brings us to the Hon. CARL SCHURZ of the Evening Post and formerly in the Cabinet of the Fraudulent President. In a gentle soliloquy on last Thursday he mourns the national corruption as shown in the naval expenditures, but he riso implies that morality and virtue can give us no better Government.

"Toward the end of GRANT's administration it was "Toward the end of GRANY a minimistration it was popularly believed that the enormous annual waste upon a navy which showed me return for the money expended was due to deswright corruption, said the evidence taken by the House investigating communities brought to highly facts strongly leading to confirm this impression. The corruption, however, came to an end with the dermination of the Grany period, and yet the same phenomenon of an enormous steady annual expenditure, without the production of tangible results, has been going on ever effect."

Can this be true? Will virtue really have nothing more to show for its money than vice? Or is the editor of the Post mistaken about the difference between the administrations of Gen. GRANT and that of Mr. HAVES? Rather than have his faith in virtue shaken, let him examine the records of Mr. Donsey and the Star router.

The American Register of Washington city has just published a small editorial of sixteen columns on "flat money." It proposed "to wipe out the misconceived dogma as an utter absurdity." If the Register, instead of turning on the north wind to blow out a rushlight, should devote its learning and ability to the discussion of some live question, as, for in-stance, the Virginia plan of accommodating debts to the inclinations of the debtors, it would be much more to the purpose of a modern

Podmoloczylka, Odessa, is an exciting place for the actress BERNHARDT, whose carringe has been stoned there, while an anti-Semitic rlot followed, because SARAH, the Jewess, had plundered the people. But who can be sure that the whole thing, not only the being stoned but the going there to be stoned, may not have been one more of the advertisements arranged by the skilful managers of the skilful SARAH?

A NOVEL THEORY ABOUT INSPIRATION. Is the Government Entitled to Become In-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It oc casionally proves highly inconvenient for mere mortals to assume that they are the chosen instruments and interpreters of a divine power. Certain Indian tribes regard their dreams as o a peculiarly sacred character, and individuals not infrequently attempt to turn their nocturnal imaginings to their personal advantage. An Iroquois, for instance, dreams that his squaw's brother presented him with a valuable tomahawk, and the instrument is given because the dream is regarded as a message from the Great Hare, which dare not be disregarded. The older records of Canada relate that when Sir William Johnson, during the American war, was negotiating an alliance with certain tribes of Indians, one of the chiefs stepped forward and said he had had on the previous night a dream to the effect that the General had presented him with his uniform. The uniform in question was scarlet and richly embroidered with gold; but, knowing the importance which the natives attached to messages sent from dreamland, Sir William gave the uniform to the chief with his congratulations. The next time he met that Indian chief, who was swaggering about in all the magnificence of British military gold lace, he informed him that he had had a dream to the effect that the chief had presented him with a singularly fine territory in his possession. The chief was staggered at the audanty of such a dream, but yielded Sir William command. The native ruler as mitted that, since the vision had been vonebaded, it must be realized, yet earnestry proposed to cease mutual dreaming, which had turned out so much to his disadvantare."

It is related of a Quarker that he once was murderously attacked by a robber. The gentle

It is related of a Quiker that he once was murierously attacked by a robber. The gentle Friend saved his purse and his life by overcoming his assailant. Friend, "said he," why didst thou attemnt to slay and rob me, that have never done these harm?" The response came. Escause I had an inspiration from the Lord to do so." It is singular my friend, that I also have had a divine inspiration, which is that it is good for these that hou shouldst be hanged." And, astings rope from his pocket and conveying the assailant to the nearest froe, he proceeded min'y to carry out his divine inspiration. When the man was dead he walked away with the plaid contentment when springs triumplant in a human being who feels he has done his duty.

In view of certain interesting proceedings at Washinaton, those stories may or may not have a moral—to wit, that if supernatural influences impel a man to do anything objectionable, it is at least reasonable for other people to use the same influences to retailate in kind.

same influences to retailate in kind ANTIQUARY.

PATTI

As She Appeared to Artemas Ward Som Twenty Years Ago.

Miss Patty is small for her size, but as the man sed about his wife, O Lord: She is well talt, & her complexion is what might be called Broonetty. Her ign is a dark bay, the lashes bein long A silky. When see & continuer dein it 2 a indiffnit extent. Her waste is on of the most bookini wastisis ever seen. When Mister Strackborse led her out I thawt some pretty skool gawho had just graduated from pantalets A wire hoops, was a cumin out to read her fust composishing in public. She cam so has ful like, with her head bowd flows, and made sich a effort to arrange her lips so theyed look pretty that I wanted to swaller her. She reminded me of Shean Skinner, who'd never kiss the boys at parin bees till the candles was blow'd out. Miss Patty sung suthin or ruther in a farrin tone. I don't know what the sentiments was. For awt I know she may have ten denouncing my wax figgers & saza-hus wild beasts of Pray, & I don't mm martingules, bobolinks, kanarys, swallers, mockin' birds, etsettery, hust 4th and fixwarl over the Haut. Ger, hit tle 1, sez I to myself, in a highly exsited frame of mind, A er that gount or royal doke which you'll be pretty ant to marry I of these dase don't do the rair thing by ye, you hin siways hav a home on A. Ward's farm, near Baldins wille, Injamny. When she saing Cumin throw the Rye, & speke of that Swayne she dearly level herself, individcoully, I didn't wish I was that air Swayne. No, I gest not Oh, certainly not [This is Ironical. I don't mee this. It's a war I have of gookin.] Now that Maria Po kishommy has got married [which I hopes she likes it] A ioft the perfection. Adeliny Patty is the Champion mess of the operating. She karries the belt. That's n draw file about it. Other printy doubys may as we, throw up the sporter first as last. My eyes don't misked my earlie to this matter.

* From the Courses des E. its Unit. There was a fuel with swords between Baron Towns for Done Magneys' the editor of the Kor Masers and Mr. John Sondan, the editor of the Hows IV., in the woods of Vehicl at 2 a'c) ch in the afternoon of New 14. In the second best Mr. Johan Soulan received a pretty despiration the chief forwards. Dr Lexis, applyancial of the mode, who was preced at the field, declared that the would was of such a nature as to put Mr Soudan at a resident disardenting in contemping his adversary. The chance being therefore, no longer equal, by con non-tuned if the falls was declared at an are

Suictiès. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SEC. THE SUN of the Urmay contains than interesting symplets of Paul Sound in Stock on subcide. There intest be some thing a flast the s him to seen will destruction in spire of thy responsible. Many said restaures see ry of extry (a)—among others, that of the English the was fired of buttoming and militations in called. With all altempling to discuss the all sains of the question, I will simply be state that I am, if not strong yet a mention man. No trace of insanity or pin-ted remain we brody. I can membrate wented at a large shaden invest for some years, say three times a some systematical forms there is not place to the same forms of the whitest since the remains. Now, the lands of the strong and only the strong of the same times assume and only to be deriving means of a sec-tion the production is not before the same to be a contract of the same that the first describe and year of the production is a strong to the same to be and and the first remains here under was, "What a special contract to be for the site of the same to be a super-ticular belief to united along." vet a mount or pract. No trace of manning or a

The Triumphs of Diplomacy.

From the Breaklyn Royle. Washington, Dec. 2.—Secretary Blaine has received a descatch from Baron van atcubra, which exis he has manied his son, hora yesterday. Blaine Spenies.

COMPTROLLER KNOX'S REPORT.

What he has to Say Concerning the Broken Bank in Newark.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 .- In his annual reort Comptroller Knox quotes the law providing for the duties of bank directors and examners, showing that such duties are clearly defined. He thinks that examinations should be made periodically by a committee of the Board of Directors, who should employ experts if cessary. He adds:

The small compensation provided by Congross does not contemplate a yearly auditing of all the accounts of a bank by the examiner, as the pay is entirely inadequate for such a work, the amount allowed for the examination of banks of like capital being the same, without reference to the difference in the volume of their business.

"The reports of the bank, as made to the Comptroller five times in each year, are each published in a newspaper where the bank is ocated, and every stockholder has, therefore, an opportunity to scrutinize these statements and to make inquiry of the directors in reference to the affairs of the bank.
"The detection of embezzlement may occur

as an incident, but it is not the principal object of the system of bank examinations. It is peculiarly the business of the directors, who are daily or weekly in session, to keep themselves informed of the habits and characters of

peculiarly the business of the directors, who are daily or weekly in session, to keep themselves informed of the habits and characters of their employees, to see that their time is given to the service of the bank, and that they are not engaged in speculations, and thus, by continued watchfulness, to prevent defalcations on the part of their servants; while it is the business of the examiner to detect frauds so far as in his power, and in his occasional visits to see that the directors are loaning the funds, and, with the other officers, managing the affairs of the bank, strictly according to the provisions of the law. The examiner's visits are usually made about once a year, while the directors are at hand at all times. Faithful performance of the duties of each gives assurance of almost about once a year, while the directors are at hand at all times. Faithful performance of the duties of each gives assurance of almost about the safety. Lax performances of duty on the part of either invites disaster. The directory must continuously look after its own servants. The examiner lost of the confidential. It is for the use of the Comptroller's office only, and is in no sense a certificate of the good coudition of the bank. In many insances the capital stock of a back has thus been found to be impaired, and the deficiency has been made good without the knowledge of the general public. In other instances banks have been obliged to pass their usual dividends, using their earnings to liquidate all bad and doubtful debts, the number of banks passing dividends during the present year being 175; in 1880, 230; in 1879, 391; and in 1878, 343.

Hundreds of instances have occurred annually, and many are occurring daily, wherein the banks, under the reports of the examiner, are notified of violations of the sax and are brought under the discipline of the law. The betterment of the condition of the banks and the enforcement of the requirements of the inwance of the capital stock. The depositors will, it is estimated, receive at t

Such disasters do not exhibit the weakness of

Such disasters do not exhibit the weakness of the banking system, but rather show the weakness and wickelness of human nature. The system is straing sud expeduity and elaborately are continuously suffering from embergloments and forgeries. Even newspaper establishments have been robbed by their most trusted employees. It is sarcely to be expected, if a robber or a forger is placed in control of all its assets, that a national bank can be saved from disaster by the occasional visits of an examiner. Some admitted all legislation will be required; but there is not so much necessity for additional restrictions as there is for increased care on the part of examiners, and increased different and sagacity on the part of directors."

Concerning the Partie Bank of Boston Comptroller Knox says that the department gave amtroller Knox says that the department gave am ple warning of its condition.

THE NEW CONGRESS.

A Democratic Member Concedes that the Ke

publicans will Organize the House, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.-William Mutcher. Democrat, who represents the Tenth Pennsylvania District in Congress, has arrived in his city on his way to Washington. He said this evening that he thought the Republicans would organize the next House of Representatives. "The Republicans," he said, " will have 146 members. They need only one more vote to give them control of the organization."

Can they secure this vote from the ranks of

the Greenbackers ?" "I have no doubt of it," he answered, "I conversed with Mr. Brumm, the Greenback member from the Schuylkill district, on the way home from Gen. Garffeld's funeral, and Mr. Brumm said that he would sustain the Republicans if J. Hyatt Smith did so. There is no possibility of any combination of Democrats and Greenbackers. The Democrate party can't afford it. We are better off without it. Our rarty would be held responsible for all the legislative mistakes under the present Administration, while at the same time we had no controlling voice with it. The Greenbackers, consequently, will claim the Chairmanship of the Committee on Banking and we had no controlling voice with it. The Green-backers, consequently, will claim the Chair-manship of the Committee on Banking and Currency. The Republicans will concede this to them. The Democratic party will put in nomination Samuel J. Randall for Speaker, but we will decline to form any coalition with the Readjusters or Greenbackers to elect him. I hear that the Greenbackers are going to nomi-nate Bellord of Colorado for Speaker. This would be stealing one vote from the Republi-cans, and I do not believe the plan will work." would be stealing one vote from the Republicans, and I do not believe the plan will work,"

Secretary Lincoln's Report.

Washington, Dec. 2.—The annual report of he Secretary of War was made public to-day. It is chiefly devoted to the considera ion of the recommenta-tions contained in the annual reports of his subordinates. ien, sherman's recommendation that the army be in creased to 30,000 men receives Secretary Lincoln's apof joint atton to revent intresion spon holan lands, espectally from Karses into the findin Territory. Secreters Lincoln marks some attention to that part of the
report of sen. Wright their of Eminners, which reters
to waterness defences, and says that it seems simply a
matter of community makeness that we commence without
delay, and doler her as appropriations, to put our coasts
in an efficient a condition of defence. He thinks that it
would not be well to ruise the standard of admission to
West Point. graval. The attention of Congress is called to the need est Point.
The actual expenditures under the War Department file thank year emining June 30, 1981 were \$42.102.201, he appropriations in 1982 were \$44.800.725, and the eminists of 1982 will 1270.

Panama, Nov. 22.—The question between unternala and Mexico has occasioned considerable ex-itement in Central America, which the latest numbers the Boars on fall of Maxico is certain to still further hu muly. It contains insults against the President : initially. It contains insults against the President of instruments. So far the response of Central Assertion opinion to the mean of a McCarolanetric's instead and is not watering in many of McCarolanetric's instead and is not watering in the Contained of the C

Free Teade in lows.

DES MOINES, Day, 2.-Many conspicuous nembers at woth political parties from various parts of the State met tiers to day and organized the love Free lands League, with it Mosher of Bullas Centre as Free cut; C. E. Russell of Devenpert, Vice President; H. J. blust of Des Maines, Sourctary, and L. W. Goods of Des

President Madison's Rome Sold.

ORANGE COURT HOUSE, Va., Dec. 2. - Montpethe in place, was add readered at a notice to Mr. Defrick of Matheway and Mr. Branicy of Boston for \$10,000.

BANK OFFICERS SENTENCED.

President John Halllard Sent to State Prison

for Eighteen Months. Judge Garretson, in the Court of General Sessions at Jersey City, pronounced sentence resterday upon the convicted officers and directors of the defunct Mechanics' and Laborers' Savings Bank of that city. The court room was packed. In the seats and aisles were many aged men and women who had been depositors and had lost everything they possessed in the

world by the failure. John Halliard, the President of the bank, was also for years the President of the Jersey City Insurance Company. He was regarded as a man of integrity, of sustere piety, and a devout Catholic. Through his influence a numerous clientage was secured for his bank among his fellow religionists, especially of the poorer class. James W. Donesan, the Secretary, a young man of unquestionable business talent, was also regarded as perfectly honest. Dr. Thomas C. O'Callaghan is a physician of extensive practice and considerable wealth. Patrick Sheeran, a carriage manufacturer, served several terms in the Assembly. Jeremiah Sweeney is the

in the Assembly. Jeremiah Sweeney is the Superintendent of the freight depot of the New York. Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company. He is said to be rich. Adam I. Dittmar is a builder.

The Mechanics and Laborers' Savings Bank was organized in 1869, at 267 Grove street. Doneran, while acting as assistant Secretary, discovered entries on the books that excited his suspicions, and finally, on assuming the Secretary theorems, the called the attention of the directors to them. President Halliard made a statement that appeared to be satisfactory. Subsequently, however, it was ascertained that his assertions as to the assets were deceptive. The directors found that securities agregating several thousand dollars, of which the President was allowed to have the absolute controllad entirely disappeared, although they still figured on the books as assets. Money had been loaned by Halliard on comparatively worthless property, and notes had been discounted in an extravagant manner. Nevertheless they temporized with Halliard for several weeks. He had an interest in a large tract of land that he had taken subject to a mortgage that heavily encumbered it. He insisted that he had bought and paid for it as the agent of Bishop Corrigan, and he sought in vain to have the Bishop ratify his act and take the property. Finally, in November, 1878, the bank suspended, with a deficiency of \$100,000. The crash caused deep indignation and distress. Indictments were procured and a trial was had a year later. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court, which, about a month ago, decided that it had no jurisdiction in the premises, and remitted the case to the Court of General Sessions. The defendants then moved for a new trial, but Judge Garretson denied the application.

When the spectators had been seated yesterday morning, the prisoners, led by Halliard, looked nervous. He nodded, smiled, and chatted to his nequaintances.

Leon Abbett, arguing for a mitleation of sentence on behalf of all the defendants except

bar. All, with the exception of Halliard, looked nervous. He nodded, smiled, and chatted to his acquaintances.

Leon Abbett, arguing for a mitigation of sentence on behalf of all the defendants except Halliard, said that there was no proof that the defendants had received a dollar of the bank's money. They had not made say of the disastrous investments. In continuing the business after the insolvency was discovered, they had acted on the advice of counsel, and with the sole purpose and intention of improving affairs.

Ex-Attorney-General Robert Gilchr st spoke for Halliard. The ruining of the bank, he asserted, had been done in 1874, and since then Halliard had made every effort to make restitution. To accomplish that object he had surrendered everything he owned; had even sacrificed his wife's property, and had restored in the aggregate asum of \$58,000.

During the delivery of this speech Halliard sat near his counsel with bowed head. At its conclusion the Judges retired to their chambers to hold a final consultation as to the sentences. When, after an absence of an hour and five minutes, they returned to the bank and controlled it. The others were during the bank and controlled it. The others were during the bank and controlled it. The others were during as and bank as little as sean officers examily in with he stairs of banks. They

John Hailiard was Freshient of the bank and controlled it. The others were direct vs. and did about as little as such officers wantly in with the affairs of banks. They carried on the bank and it was runed by the President, but we cannot shat our eyes to the fact that Hailiard did run the bank. Doreinn was Secretary of the bank for years, and knew that irrepulsarines existed a considerable time before he brought them to the notice of the directors. Then he was called upon to exist did not in it in extinuation made many false statements. Dr. O'Calagha may the condition of the bank, concealed its contition, and made false statements, which he decoped the condition of the bank, concealed its contition, and made false statements, which he decoped the employed their may there. Secretar, Sweeters, and Ditmar, while conceaued in the agreement to conceau the employed of the bank did not do attribute in induce purpose to make deposits, but used off-rive to save the bank. The settlement the continued, is that the decimal down in Balland be confined in the State prison at hard label for the period of calibers months, and then stand compilied until the period of calibers months, and then stand contented until the green and James W. Downan and Thomas C. O'Calcommitted until the fire and costs aff paid. In the cases of Patrick Steeram, Adam i Dittimar, and Jereman B. Sacciney sentence will be adspended upon payment of costs.

Two constables immediately took Hailiard into custody. He smiled as they seized his arms, and accompanied them to the county jail. Many of the depositors loudly complained that the punishment had been too light.

UNDERGROUND RAILROAD PLANS.

The Commissioners Averse to Considering Any Other than the Original Prelect. Commissioners Posworth, Davies, and John O'Brien heard further testimony yesterday with reference to the project of building an underground railroad in Broadway.

W. P. Esterbrook, Inspector of Buildings testified that the plan favored by the projectors is impracticable. On cross-examination he admitted that an underground railroad in Broad

way is feasible. Engineer Theophilus E. Sickles was called by the advocates of the underground railroad to prove that the plan proposed was feasible with some modifications. This elicited a sharp discussion, in the course of which, although the

cussion, in the course of which, although the Commissioners did not formally announce a decision, they expressed the opinion that the advocates of the underground railroad must be bound by the plan of Mr. Morris.

In the course of the discussion Commissioner Bosworth said: "You have presented a petition founded on plans for the construction of this road. The order appointing this Commission refers to a plan heretofore flied. The words are, "According to the routes and plans adopted by the petitioners." Then you come here and present your plan, with testimony, and make out your case. Your opponents present evidence which they think is sufficient to show that your plan is utterly impracticable. Then you bring another plan, which nobody has heretofore seen, and it becomes necessary for your opponents to meet the new plan. You proceed with testimony, and your opponents produce testimony to show that that plan also is impracticable. Then you come in with other plans. How long is that sort of thing to go on? It seems to me that that is not what the Supreme Court appointed this Commission to do." t seems to me that that is not what the Supreme ourt appointed this Commission to do." Mr. Vandenberg's view was that this Commis-

Mr. Vandenberg's view was that this Commission has no power to decide upon a plan, but only to determine whether an underground rairoad ought to be built.

After further discussion the Commission decided to hear the testimony of the witness as to modifications of Mr. Morris's plans.

Mr. Sicales expressed the opinion that an underground railroad was practicable on some modification of Mr. Morris's plan.

Engineer Julius W. Adams, formerly President of the American Society of Civil Engineers, testified in favor of Mr. Morris's plan, which he believed was entirely practicable.

Worshipping Without their Hats. During the Sabbath services in the temple of

the congregation Boardesburns, Newark, at sunset last evening, the minister, the New Joseph Leucht, the offiats. Here and there eat an old man with his hat on. hals. Here and there est in old man with his batton Gradually for asserts, years the congregation has been contorning to the standard of the Hermines churches his hooths ago a month of that thereafter the men should give up the assert of under or evering has at the services was a bod beaut. Sometheres, many of the men, as not been their best out in the off them had discuss the read on the other had not a medical that minister and in the congregation again which is a medical that minister and includes the congregation again which had minister and includes the other barries. Toke time the acotton was carried, although a some of the of men works account if I was also decided to job the Union of Amortian Congregation.

A Disastrons Week in Trade. Reports received by Readstreet's state that 168

minces were reported toroughout the t mind brains and anuda during the past were, the bargest number for any ne week this year, and an increase over the preceding ces of 45. The increase was in New England, the Seek of 45. The increase was in Sew England, the Southern and Western States. The increase reasons for the failure were excitating at 1 cm of allow, and, in the South procedure to the South procedure states were determined as increase of 2; in New Fingular 2, as increase of 11; in the Southern States 2, as increase of 12; in the Western States 27, an increase of 11; in a simulation of the Torra torus 2, a decision of 2; in Canada and the provinces 10, an increase of 2.

Pananta, Nov. 21.-Prom private sources it is

FANAMA, NOV. 24.—FF.)(fit private sources it is beauty to the content of the inclusion of t

SUNBEAMS.

-The composer Wagner is at Palers where he will spend the winter -M. de Molinari, the well-known contribu-

tor to the Journal des Déburs, succeeds the late Mr. Joseph Garnier as editor of the Journal des Economistes.

-There was a white frost and a thin fornation of ice in San Francisco Nov. 19, and at the same time orange trees were laden with flowers and fruit.

—A mun in his 102d year has been success.

fully operated on for cataract at Vienna, and at the end of ten days he was able to return to his native village -Dr. Schliemann has arrived at Athons. Owing to the dilatoriness of the Porte in renewing to firman, his explorations at Troy will have to be pononed till the spring.

-Sir Thomas Brassey of the British Admiralty says it is simply impossible to form an opinion as to what would be the most approved form of fighting vesset in ten years' time. -Berkeley Duke of Oxford, a bull sent

from England to Australia about two years ago, fetched at a recent sale \$12,500. This was a profit of \$0,000 to -On the last monthly settling day the French Government placed \$31,000,000 at the disposal of the Bank of France, to enable it to meet all demands

without raising its rate of discount. -There are in Persia about 40,800 Jews, and the Juliahe Press says they have a bad time of it being subjected to all sorts of vexatious restrictions. In the town of Hamidan are the traditional tombs of Est and Mordecal.

-King Humbert, anxious to pay his father's extra redinary debts, practices an economy unpar-siteled by a crowned head. Besides reducing the royal stud to a minimum, and diminishing the court officials, he has tried to sell several of the royal palaces. -One great advantage in manufacturing

which England possesses over Continental countries is that her artisans are free from military service, whereas French and Germans oftentimes are taken from their work just when their bands are getting their cunning. -The Pullman cars do not seem to be appreciated by travellers to Scotland, seconding to the L don Irosh, as the drawing-room and sleeping cars, which have been running for a considerable time from St. Pan-

erse and Krur's Cross to Edinburgh and Ginsgow, have -At a recent wedding at St. George's, Hanover square, in London, five out of the six brides maids were different colors. This novelty was slightly suggestive of a rainbow. One were blue, another red, a third violet, and a nourth bronze. The two others, who

were children, were cream color.

—Henry Labouchere has tried some of the salmen that has been sent over frozen from America, and does not think much of it. "Pickled it is well nough," he says, "but when boiled there is as much lifference between it and good Scotch or English salmen as there is between eating wool and mutton."

-A eucalyptus planted near Mentone in 1860 had a height of fity feet and a diameter of forty inches at three feet from the ground in 1874. It is strange that a tree which has such marvellous absorptive now ers should be the special product of the driest of tries, its chief original home being, it seems, Australia. -The correspondence of the Russian army consumes annually 40,000,000 sheets of paper-more than forty per man-and the spotting of all this employs in the various military offices 5,331 Generals and other fficers, 6,084 civilian clerks, 40,000 non-commissioned

officers and men. In 1862 the number was little mere than 8 000 all told. -Mme. Edmond Adam, the distinguished editor of the Nouvelle Recor, in Paris, has won the long-protracted probate soit brought against her by her brother-in-law. This gentleman in 1879 tried to upset the will of the late M. Edmond Adam on the ground of undue influence, the whole fortune of the deceased being ieft to his widow. Having lost the case, he appealed against the decision, which has, however, been confirmed by the Superior Court.

-Among the remarkable novelties of recent discovery is the boot-lacking plant, a native of New South Wales. The leaves of this shrub contain a tough obstance gifted with all the properties and attributes of vield some thick, dusky drops of sticky fluid, which must then be spread over the surface of the boot. This done, a polish of dazzing brilliancy may be brought out by a few light touches of the flushing brash.

conneces that "s young notife women, having a large forovely as Helen, as good a house keeper as Penclope, as and as apersacile as Mine, de Staet, who sings like Jenay Lind, and dances like Certio, plays the plane like Rosa Kastner, and the harp like Bestrand, but who is as susters as Lucretia, having no masculine aquaintances, -Baron Paul Krüdener, the great-grand-

-An advertisement in a Berlin paper an-

son of Marshal Munich, conquerer of the Tarta's Poics, and Tarks, under Peter the Great, the grandson of the Baron Wittinghoff, confidant of the Emperor Paul I., and a kineman of high German, Austrian, and Russian faint-lies, died in Paris the other day. He was 63 years of age, had lived ten years in France, and had tatlen into such distress that the day before his death a third-rate noted had taken him in out of charity. He was furnierly a Captain in the Russian navy -The theatre lately burned down at Stock-

halm is asserted, though only opened in 1782, to have been the oldest in Europe. It was there that Gustavus III. was assassinated by Count Ankarstrom at a masked oall. His fellow conspirators raised a cry of fire, with a riew to his escape in the confusion. But the authorines locked the doors, and every one had to sun before quit-ting the house. Ankarstrom signed and left, apparently with a light heart. A knile of peculiar make, identical as his by a cutler, led to his guit being discovered.

-The red clay bust of the Duke of Camridge, which fell from its projectal at the Army and Navy Club in London the other day, was purchased fifte years ago for about a sovereign. A story runs that, when the red clay bust was found to be broken, all the servants of the club were summoned and asked what they knew about the accident. One of the page bors said that when he left the hall, a little before the seci dent, the bust was intact. "Who was there when you lett?" he was asked. "Sir Garner Wolseley," he replied.

-Mayor William H. Harton of Newport, Kr., while in Washington eighteen years are, becaused \$10 of Capt. R. S. Ayer of the Pourth Regiment of Mains Volunteers. Since that time he has made repeated at tempts to learn the address of his benefactor, but with out success. Recently, however, he communicated with the Adjutant-General of Manne, and through him learned that Ayer was living in Montville. The other day, therefore, Ayer received a check or \$20.80, the lottrest amounting to more than the original sum loaned and the Maine newspapers are commenting at length, 12 terms of praise, upon this "rare act of integrity."

-The coldest place on the earth is not, as has hitherto been believed by meteorologists, Yukatsk, in Siberia, but Yerkoyansk, in the same region, trug in 67/42 N. lat., on the Biver Yana. Its lowest mean winter temperature is 48.0 below zero centigrade. This is the cold pole of the earth in Asia, the corresponding pole in America being to the northwest of the Parry Islands, and the line joining those two places does not pass through the north pole items, shifth is thus, in all probability, outside the sine of greatest cold. It is well known that in the tropics, on the other hand, the great and south of it.

-The price of admission to entertainments with music as a feature is increasing. The new callishe Cathedral at Little Rock, was dedicated a few days ago. and a choir of the best slogers of the city, with a bond of ten pivees of missic and a powerful organ, give the twelfth mass of Meant, with excellent effort, and an admission for was charged, much major 1 % was ever heard of before in the Northwest. Perhaps Patt, by asking prices that are stought to make these holders for other entertainments fool on though the were on the free list, has exerted some jufficence on the managers of other allebed correctaments, even wis they are given under acrie mastical sanction.

-The Australian colonies are discovering the importance of steps to preserve thing freestate further destruction, and only on the ground that C_{α} is ber should be protected, but in order to provent have the water supply. Evils which attend the destruct in trees are already feet in many provinces in an area. dryness of climate, longer droughts, and none house hosts fire. During the thirty stake purposed has a set the average amount destruction of the Nov Z and toresis was twenty-three per rent, and in the Australia that a block of TELLORS come be prove arstenatic tree planting, and that me the di \$70,000 me expended on an and in each of the towing years \$42,500 a intalexpose /f / now trom periotical than one of \$171 Att at

-A singular case involving the costs of a buildend's limbuilty for the works to the Lundon the other day. It was again to a debts sufficiel special authority. Ta sufficiely enmong whom was the plantal, warrang to a supply goods to its order of Mrs. To start with standard that she has see contracting debts to the assume of death

one years they would posent litting the

It is need of a remedy for a sors throat or a had cough or cold, use promptly Dr. Jasue's Experiment, a medial medicine to keep in the binar, because of its great keep catacil and ruless in all long and throat troubles - ade. existed and a verdict to accordance with that have